FOR SAVING THE SEALS.

AN IMPORTANT BILL TO BE INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT TO-DAY.

DESIGNED TO PROHIBIT BRITISH SUBJECTS FOR A CERTAIN PERIOD-THE PRESI-DENT CONFERS WITH CABINET

OFFICERS ON THE MATTER. London, May 28 .- Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the House of Commons this afternoon gave notice that the Government would to-morrow introduce a bill which would enable Queen to prohibit British subjects from

catching seals in Behring Sea for a period the extent of which will be stated when the bill is Washington, May 28.-The President this after-

noon received a cipher dispatch from Minister Lincoln, at London, saying that official notice had been given in the House of Commons that a bill would be introduced to-morrow to authorize the Queen to prohibit British subjects from taking seals in Behring Sea. The question engaged the President's principal attention to-day, and he had conferences at different times on its various phases with Secretary Foster, Secretary Tracy, Sec retary Proctor and Acting Secretary Wharton, One point considered was the advisability of sending war vessels to Behring Sea to reinforce the revchue cutters in preventing the taking of seals in closed season is decided upon. This fleet would of course co-operate with the English warships now in those waters in the enforcement of the agreement as concluded. It is understood that the Secretary of the Navy reported that there are three naval vessels that could be prepared for this service without much delay.

The news of Mr. Goschen's action was received with satisfaction at the State Department. Generally it is taken as an indication that the British Government is preparing to accept the condition imposed by the President as a preliminary to arbitration, and to cause the British vessels to refrain

The fixed period for the cessation of sealing, referred to by Mr. Goschen, probably means the remainder of this season. During this time the arbitrators (for it is to be presumed that the British Government's action carries with it an acceptance of the terms of arbitration held out by the President during the correspondence) will have an opportunity to reach an agreement. In case point of arbitration is not reached, be that the same time will consumed in sending an expert commission to Alaska to investigate the actual condition of the rookeries, and settle the question, which is still at issue between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, whether or not what is known as "pelagic sealing," or killing seal in the open sea on their way to and from the shore rookeries, is really as destructive of seal life as has been reported by the United States

Early in the correspondence on the subject, when Secretary Blaine suggested to Lord Salisbury that the British Government keep the sealing vessels of its subjects out of Alaskan waters, Lord Salisbury replied that this could be done only by an act in Council or through Parliament. bury replied that this could be done only by an act in Council or through Parliament. Lest it might be believed, from a knowledge of the tedious and protracted course of legislation in this country, that the act to be introduced by the British Government may not receive action in time to affect the operations of the scalers during the present season, it may be said that in the British Parliament a measure of this character is of high privilege, takes its place above other measures introduced in any other manner, and is almost sure to have speedy action.

Although it is the belief of officers of the State and Treasury Departments that sufficient time yet remains in which to pass an act of Parliament and effectually put into operation a "close season," a contrary opinion is taken of the situation by some other persons, who say that the effort now being

contrary opinion is taken of the situation by some other persons, who say that the effort now being made is begun too late. This opinion is largely based on Canadian opposition, and the possibility that Canadian influence may be strong enough to delay Parliamentary action, notwithstanding Lord Salisbury's desire for a "close season." It is understood that Lord Salisbury himself, through Sir Julian Pauncefote, has expressed to this Government doubt as to his ability to prevent operations by sealing vessels already fitted out and in Behring Sea prepared for work.

pared for work.

An act of Parliament would silence Canadian An act of Parliament would silence Canadian opposition more effectually than an order issued by Lord Salisbury: but, as time is the great element in the case, a short delay in Parliament would be sufficient to give the sealers opportunity to take a large number of skins before they could be officially ordered not to do so. The North American Commercial Company also has its preparations made to take seals, and will endeavor to take as many as possible as soon as the "drive" of the seals begins: so that, unless both the United States and Great Britain act with extraordinary promptness, it is said, the "close season" can be at best only partial, instead of total, and this condition of things may lead to litigation with the North American Sealing Company, which asserts certain vested contract rights in the matter.

GLADSTONE ON HEBREW PERSECUTION. HE ADVOCATES A COMPLETE STATEMENT OF RUSSIA'S ANTI-JEWISH LEGISLATION.

London, May 28.—In response to a letter from Mr. Montagu, M. P., asking him to join in claiming for Russian Jews the rights accorded to Manometan subjects of the Czar, Mr. Gladstone writes:

"It would be easy to launch a denunctatory letter that would act like a drain and produce a momentary warmth. But such utterances, not founded on a care ful inquiry and real knowledge, may do harm by Czar, these strange, revolting proceedings are due. At one time I had influence with the Russian Government, but when Premier in 1885 I had ample proof that my influence was gone. Now my personal action would have no weight. The pressure of opinion of the civilized world based upon ascertained facts is the tion of the Jews ought to enable the preparation of a uring upon the Jews in Russia and the total absence of reason for such laws; also an adequate report on

e."

n concluding, Mr. Gladstone expresses the hope in the Sultan of Turkey will support the scheme for settlement of the Jews in Palestine.

THE QUICKEST EASTERN TRIP. ANOTHER OCEAN RECORD BROKEN BY THE

FUERST BISMARCK. Southampton, May 28 .- The new steamer Fuerst Bis-

marck, belonging to the Hamburg-American Packet Company, and commanded by Captain Olbars, arrived at this port at 2:10 o'clock this morning. Her officers report that she passed the Sandy Hook lightship, at the entrance of New-York Harbor, at 7:55 a. m. on May 21. Her logbook records the following daily runs: May 21, 60 miles; May 22, 449 miles; May 23, 462 miles; May 24, 472 miles; May 25, 460 miles; May 26, 455 miles; May 27, 455 miles; May 28, 272 miles.

The full particulars of the remarkable trip of

from this port to Southampton were received here yesterday, and show that for an eastern passage she beat the record, even if one takes into account the trip of the City of Paris two years ago, when that ship's time was the best ever made between here and Queenstown. The Fuerst Bismarck went from Sandy Hook to the Needles in 6 days, 13 hours and 25 minutes. She travelled 3,114 miles at an average speed of 19.78 miles an hour. The City of Paris, on her fast eastward trip, ran 2,784 miles at an average speed of 19.49 miles an hour. Her time was 5 days, 22 hours and 50 minutes. If the Fuerst Bis-marck had gone from here to Queenstown at the same

SEIZED BY THE FRENCH.

HIGH-HANDED PROCEEDINGS IN THE BAY OF ST. GEORGE.

THE FRENCH ADMIRAL ASSUMES TERRITORIAL POSSESSION OF NEWFOUNDLAND WATERS

AND SAYS HE DOES NOT RECOGNIZE

THE TREATY OF 1918.

St. John's, Newfoundland, May 28.-The French have seized St. George's Bay, repeating their outrages of last year and adding another and a greater one by assuming territorial possession of the waters. Mr. Bishop, the resident magistrate there, telegraphs the Colonial Government here that the French Admiral has proclaimed his authority in the bay, has forbidden the Newfoundland fishermen to do any fishing whatever, has put out patrol launches whose crews have taken up the local fishermen's nets, seines and traps and have put them all ashore. Mr. Bishop further reports that the French commander has driven off the colonial fishermen who were baiting several American schooners, disregarding the protests of the American captains who insisted on their rights under the Treaty of 1818.

Admiral replied bluntly that he did not recognize the Anglo-American treaty, contents of the waters of Bay St. George belonged solely to France, and he was there to enforce French rights. He would allow foundland fishermen in bait drawn from the vaters of Bay St. George. The American schooners left without bait, causing heavy loss to their owners. The magistrate announces that he is powerless to protect the people against the French warship, however, is equally powerless. The people of St. George are in despair. If they cannot supply bait to the Americans they must starve. They are excited intensely, and reprisals of some kind are feared. The right of the American fishermen to bait there, either by catching it themselves er by purchasing it from the colonists, is unques-

They have done both for half a century. The full extent of the French Admiral's offence is shown by the fact that there were no French fishnot pretend, as he did last summer, that his reason for refusing to allow the British fishermen to supply the Americans was because the French had primary rights and needed all the bait themselves. He now stands on the naked proposition that everything in the sea is French property, that the American treaty is void, and that he has authority to enforce French rights, as construed by France, against both the Newfoundlanders and the Americans. The American Consul, Mr. Molloy, has not yet received any reply from his telegram to Mr. Blaine announcing these facts.

THE KNUTSFORD BILL IN THE HOUSE. A GOVERNMENT PROPOSAL FOR ITS SECOND

READING ABANDONED AFTER DEBATE. London, May 28 .- In the House of Commons to-day the Government leader, William Henry Smith, answerwould be passed to carry out the modus vivendi and the award of the arbitration commission under the modus Knutsford bill should be read a second time (which Mr. smith hoped would be done without opposition), and the Government would agree to postpone the next stage of the bill for three weeks. If by that time, Mr. Smith added, the Colonial Legislature should have passed such a measure as the one promised by the delegates, the Government would withdraw the Knutsford bill. Mr. smith then moved the second reading of the Knutsford

against the manner in which the Colonial Office shad treated the Newfoundland delegates. The motion for adjournment was then put, and was defeated.

Mr. Matthews, Secretary of State for the Home Department, said that Great Britain's agreement with France made the approval of Parliament necessary, and, the delegates having assented to the second read-ing of the bill, the House ought to do so.

Mr. Smith hoped that the House would agree to the second reading of the Knutsford bill, which, he said, would be accepted by France as an approval of the agreement. The Government, he added, felt the greatest possible sympathy for the intolerable position of Newfoundland, which was owing to existing treaties. The Government, continued Mr. Smith, had denied from first to last that the French had any right to the lobster fisheries, and the coming arbitra-tion would assist in determining this dispute, and would be an effective step toward the relief of New-

James Bryce (Liberal), member for the South Division of Aberdeen, moved that the House, taking into consideration the fact that the Newfoundland Legislature had passed a satisfactory act, declaring its readiness to support the measures necessary to carry out the treaty obligations and the awards of the arbitration commissioners, there was no necessity to proceed with the second reading of the Knutsford

Mr. Smith said that the Government had no official evidence that the necessary measure had been passed by the Newfoundland Legislature; but if Mr. Bryce would amend his motion so as to begin with the

would amend his motion so as to begin with the words: "The House of Commons having been informed that the Legislature of Newfoundland," etc., the Government would be willing to accede to the motion not to proceed with the second reading. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rryce accepted the amendment, and his motion was then approved.

The Newfoundland delegates were all present, walting to be heard at the bar of the House. The galleries were crowded with people interested in the Newfoundland question. After the formalities of Sir William Whiteway's address were completed, as the virtual dropping of the Government bill was entirely unexpected. the House was soon cuptied. The compromise was due to the efforts of Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Staveley Hill.

A CONTEST FOR THE EARLDOM OF BERKELEY. London, May 28.—The Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords to-day heard evidence in the claim made by Randal Mowbray Thomas Berkeley, commonly known as Viscount Dursley, to the Earldom of Berke ley, in opposition to Baron Fitzhardinge-Francis William Fitzhardinge Berkeley. Counsel on behalf of Baron Fitzhardinge said that the fifth Earl Berkeley tried to wrong a servant named Mary Cole, and that, failing in this attempt, he secretly married her, and then conspired with the chaplain who performed the ceremony to destroy the proof of the marriage. The claim depends upon whether the Earl of Berkeley or did not marry Mary Cole before the birth of her oldest son. Great interest is taken in the case, and among those present at the hearing were a number of

ARCHBISHOP CROKE'S FEARS FOR HOME RULE. Dublin, May 28.-Archbishop Croke, speaking to Dublin. May 28.—Archbishop Croke, speaking to-day on the subject of Irish affairs, said: "I am greatly afraid that the cause of Home Rule is lost. Within the last four months I have heard several stanch, intel-ligent Irishmen say that, considering all that has occurred since the revelations were made in the O'Shea North German Lloyd steamship Fuerst Bismarck at the strange turn some of the Irish party and a certain section of our people have taken, preferring the interest of one man to the cause of their country, we have given both friends and foes to believe that we are, at present, utterly unfit for home rule."

> TO MEET IN DES MOINES IN 1893. Edinburgh, May 28 .- At the session of the Templars Congress to-day Des Moines, Iowa, was chosen as the place in which the congress will hold its meeting in 1693.

THE GERMAN TARIFF ON CORN. Berlin, May 28.-Emperor William will shortly hold council to consider a reduction of the corn tartif to

SERIOUS DEFECTS IN A BRITISH WARSHIP. London, May 28.—Reports received at the Admiralty from Rear-Admiral C. F. Hotham, C. B., in command of the British fleet in the Pacific, show that the flagship Warspite has been found to have

serious defects in her hull. The Admiralty officials consequently have been compelled to issue orders sending a number of expert dockyard workmen to Esquimant in order to make the necessary repairs on her.

ANOTHER FIGHT IN SOUTH AFRICA. THE BRITISH DEFEAT THE PORTUGUESE ON THE BANKS OF THE BEMBE.

Lisbon, May 28 .- A dispatch received here from Lourenzo Marques, South Africa, says that another fight has taken place between the British the Portuguese. This time the scene of the bunter was on the banks of the Bembe River.

The Portuguese were defeated.

Lisbon, May 28.—The Governor of Mozambique and the British Admiral will delimit a provisional boundary between the Portuguese and British possessions at Massikesse in order to avert further conflict.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

A GLOOMY PICTURE DRAWN BY "THE LONDON TIMES'S" CORRESPONDENT-PLANS FOR

MEETING THE DEFICIT. London, May 28 .- "The Times" to-day publishes long dispatch from its correspondent in Rome, in which the latter reviews both the financial and the political situation of the Italian Kingdom. dispatch comes to the conclusion that constitutionalism in Italy is becoming gradually reduced to a degraded preying upon the State and slowly driving it into bank The sentiments of patriotic constancy and of liberal Europe is, says "The Times's" correspondent giving way to the impulses of miserable personal am bition and to indifference to the national vitality. in power, the Roman Catholic vote would probably be relieved of the non-expedit (or virtual prohibition from voting for members of the Chamber), and this would increase the strength of the Ministry.

The correspondent also says that Italian editorial omments on education, law and order, Italian enter-Mala Vita trials, the flood of Italian enggration setting toward North and South America, the scantiness of the paltry political intrigues by which Cabinets are made and unmade, all testify to the blots which exist on the national standard and which require speedy effacement Rome, May 25 .- The papers announce that the deficit of \$0,000,000 lire (\$16,000,000) will be covered by a new loan. It is proposed that the loan shall be for 150,000,000 lire, in the form of inalienable rentes. Of the sum realized from this loan, 50,000, 000 lire will be used to improve the general condition In 1891-'92 the deficit is expected be 15,000,000 lire. This will be provided for by

SIR JOHN MACDONALD SERIOUSLY ILL.

Ottawo, May 28 (Special).-For some time Sir John Macdonald has shown signs of breaking up. Ever since the March elections the Canadian Premier has parent. For the last few days he has not been in his eat in the House, and it was given out that he had a slight cold. Late last night an alarming report spread congestion of the lungs, and that his condition shoals of telegrams that poured into the city to-day from all parts of the world, inquiring as to the truth of the report, and requesting full particulars. The utmost alarm was felt here this afternoon when two 5 o'clock the following bulletin was issued, signed by Drs. Powell, Stewart and Ross:

"Sir John Macdonald has had a return of his attack of physical and nervous exhaustion, and we have enbill.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt deprecated the course which the Government had adopted in not allowing the question to be settled without insisting upon reading the

Paris, May 28.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day continued the debate on the Tariff bill, adopting the following duties recommended by the committee: Mut ton, 32 francs; pork, 12 francs; beef, 25 francs; salted pork, ham and bacon, 20 francs maximum, 15 francs minimum; saited beef, 30 francs maximum, 27 francs minimum.

order that France might not be poisoned with America pork. M. Jourde declared that the fear of trichinosis was only a pretext to exclude American meat. France consumed 40,000,000 kilogrammes of American mea annually without a single case of trichinosis ever having been reported. He begged the Chamber to adhere to the old duty of \$1.2 francs. The House rejected the proposed and passed the committee's tariff.

Madrid, May 28.—The statements that a secret clause exists in the commercial treaty with the United States relating to Cuba and Porto Rico, and that a hitch has occurred in the negotiations, are semi-officially de-

WAS SHE SLOWLY POISONED?

A MAN'S SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST HIS DEAD SISTER'S HUSBAND.

Coroner Hanly on Wednesday subpoenaed Mrs Mary Ennis, wife of William Ennis, of No. 347 West Thirty-fifth-st., to tell what she knew of the death of Mrs. George Darby, of No. 128 West Fifty-second-st. Mrs. Darby died suddenly last Sunday, and William Ennis, her brother, charged that her husband had killed her with slow poisons, and demanded an autopsy. Dr. Dorlin accordingly made an autopsy, and found that the woman's death had resulted from some irritant poison, the nature of which could not be deter-

Mrs. Ennis went to the Coroner's office yester day, and made statement under oath that her sister-inlaw, Mrs. Darby, had complained, when she last saw her, a year ago, of severe pains in the stomach. About that she was being slowly poisoned, by whom she did not mention. Mrs. Ennis said that the dead woman had told her and her husband on several occasions that Mr. Darby abused her.

In conversation with a reporter yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Ennis further said that Mrs. Darby used to go to the seashore every summer, and, for the last few years, her husband had not accompanied her. While there she always gained rapidly in health, but on her return home the symptoms described would retnin.

Darby is in the livery-stable business, and was formerly employed as coachman by Alfred Youngs, of
this city. He is an Englishman by birth, and had
been married sixteen years.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REDISTRICTING BILL.

Boston, May 28 (Special).-The House of Repreentatives spent the greater part of to-day over bill to create the new Congressional districts. The map prepared by the committee was displayed before operation of the substitute proposed by Mr. Pratt, of Lowell. The debate continued all the afternoon. Mr. Wardwell, of Haverhill, charged that the comnittee's bill was unfair, not politically, but geographi ody, really a suburb of Salem, is joined to Lowell, thirty miles away. Those who favored the bill took the ground that it had been constructed as fairly toward both parties as possible, and that it was un wise to gerrymander the district. Finally, a motion to refer the question to the next Legislature was de-feated, and the bill prepared by the Redistricting Committee was passed to a third reading by a vote of 125 to 75.

THE RUBBER TRUST DISSOLVED.

Trenton, N. J., May 28 .- At a secret meeting held in this city lat night the Central Rubber Trust was dissolved by the action of the companies composing it. The combination included the principal rubber companies of the country, but it is charged that a few used it to their own advantage, while officers suffered. Both the Hamilton and Star companies of Trenton, for which receivers were appointed to-day, are said to have been among the sufferers. No details as to the dissolution of the trust are obtainable from these inAN OLD COUPLE'S SUICIDE.

POVERTY DROVE THEM TO THE CRIME.

THE HUSBAND TOO PROUD TO ASK AID FROM A BENEFIT SOCIETY AFTER HE WAS

After a weary fight against poverty and sickness William Breitkopf and his wife Mary, an old Geran couple, yesterday killed themselves by taking poison in their home on the fourth floor of the tenement house No. 57. First-ave. A little more than twenty years ago the two came from Germany to seek a living in this country. They had no children and lived almost entirely alone. Breitkopf at that time manufactured mechanics hammers, commonly used by blacksmiths for light work. This business yielded only a moderate income, yet the careful, thrifty housekeeping of his wife enabled him to live in tolerable comfort for many years. With a view to the needs of old age, he in 1871 joined the Theodore Korner Kranken Unterstuetzungsverein, a mutual benefit society. For a considerable time they lived in the rooms wherein they sought and met their With advancing age Breitkopf's health began to give way and he was obliged to give up the manufacture of the hammers and instead tried to sell them where he could. Of late years he had frequently been prostrated with rheumatism for weeks at a time and was compelled to ask relief from the society to which he had been a constant year, while his wife was seventy-one. Since the beginning of the year Breitkopf has been almost totally unable to work and has been mainly dependent for existence upon the money he received from the society. His wife, faithful and devoted to the last, tried to earn a few dollars by taking in laundry work, but the weakness of old age crippled her efforts.

Some of the officers of the benefit society had, t seems, complained of the frequency of the calls nade on them, and had suggested that Breitkopf was shamming sickness in order to impose on them. This aspersion on his good faith and nonesty cut Breitkopf to the heart. He did not complain, but in his last sickness resolutely refused to touch a cent of the society money. The old people made a gallant fight to live. In of their struggles they lost ground each day. Debt came upon them, and finally on Wednesday morning they were served with a lispossess notice, signed by Judge Steckler. This notice would have taken effect yesterday.

Breitkopf was seen alive for the last time late on Wednesday night. To the neighbors who then spoke to him outside his rooms he said that he vas broken-hearted with sickness and poverty. Then he climbed painfully to his room and closed the door. Neither man nor wife was seen again Nussbaum, a distant relative of Breitkopf, who rooms to ask why Mrs. Breitkopf had not finished some washing she had undertaken for his family. no answer. Then finding that the door was unocked, he opened it and went into the rooms. There he saw that the shutters were down and that an oil-lamp was still burning. Suspecting what had happened, he hurried into the bedroom. There he saw Breitkopf lying on the floor, while Mrs. Breitkopf by upon the bed. They were dead. The distortion of the faces, the convulsive clinching of the hands, and the contorted bodies, bent almost double, told of the agony they had enforced in design.

g a small quantity of carbolic acid. By the le of the bottle was a boxful of the benefit so-ty's papers. Among these papers the police and a letter dated Wednesday. It was as

Dr. McKleen: I am obliged to take this step. I did Dr. McKieen; I am obliged to take this step. I due not want to be a burden to you, and oblige you to pay me more sick benefits, for the last time I was sick I had to hear that I was not sick. I have not worked for four days, and I am sick now. Rather than report sick again, I, with my wife, hid good-by to the world. So far as is known, Mr. Nussbaum is the only relative that Breitkopf and his wife had in this country, and it is understood that he will pro-

HE CAUGHT THE BABY ON THE FLY.

THE LITTLE ONE CAME TUMBLING FROM A FOURTH STORY WINDOW.

David Stephenson, seventeen months old and a foundling, yesterday had an almost miraculous escape from death. During his short life he has been in the care of Mrs. Earrett at No. 240 East Seventy-fifth-st. rett's fat, which is on the fourth floor, he crawled about the room and presently elimbed on a chair to the indowstill and then made his way out to the ledge of nown, was passing the house at the time and saw that the child would full. Running across the street he tationed himself at a point directly underneath the window and stood there with arms outstretched waiting loud shrick from the women in the street as the tiny bundle of humanity rolled off the window-ledge and came tumbling downward. As it fell the man below darted forward and caught it fairly in his arms. Mrs. Barrett had rushed downstairs in a frenzy of fear and vas overjoyed when she saw that the baby was safe

TROUBLES OF THE BANK PRESIDENTS.

FRANCIS W. KENNEDY, OF THE SPRING GARDEN.

Philadelphia, May 28.-Francis W. Kennedy, president of the suspended Spring Garden National Bank, was arrested this morning on a warrant sworn out by Bank Examiner Drew, charging him with making false entries in the books, false returns to the Controller of the Currency and the embezzlement of \$100,000 and upward of the bank's funds. Henry H. Kennedy, cashier of the bank, and brother of the president, was also arrested, charged with conspiracy with Francis, W. Kennedy to make false entries and false returns. When the two accused men heard that warrants were out for their arrest they at once went before United States Commissioner Bell and gave themselves into custody. Their counsel stated that they were willing to waive a hearing and enter bonds, but Commissioner Bell leclined to allow them to waive a hearing, and fixed the ball of Francis Kennedy at \$20,000 and that of Henry Kennedy at \$15,000 for a hearing on Monday next. The Kennedys are aircady under \$10,000 each to when they knew the bank was insolvent.

Wilmington, Del., May 28 (Special) .- A man supposed to be Gldeon W. Marsh, the fugitive president of the Keystone Bank of I'hiladelphia, passed through Smyrna yesterday morning, bound for Clayton. He tried to buy a ticket for Memphis, but was unsuccessful. Four de-tectives are on his track.

A MURDERER'S BRAZEN REQUEST.

Lynn, Mass., May 28 .- John Burns, the dead pugilist, was buried from St. Joseph's Church to-day. H. A. Tracy, at whose hands lurns met his death, desired to act as pall-bearer, but Mrs. Burns refused to allow him to do so.

PLENTY HORSES ACQUITTED. Minneapolis, Minn., May 28.-A "Journal" dispatch from Sioux Falls, S. D., says that Plenty Horses has

been acquited of the murder of Lieutenant Casey, the judge charging the jury to that effect. A RAZOR AND CHLOROFORM KILLED HER.

Hanry Schreck, who occupies the first floor in the flat house at No. 120 Nassur-ave., Brooklyn, at about 10 o'clock last night found the body of Mrs. Annie Gauge lying on the floor of an outhouse with her throat cut. In her lett hand was a bottle of chloroform and near her lay a razor. She was thirty-three years old and the wife of George Gauge, a gardener, who lived in the house. She had have children, all of whom except the oldest, who is twelve years of age, she had put to bed before committing the deed. It is supposed that she was temporarily A GIRL SHOT BY HER BROTHER.

HE WAS PRACTISING WITH A RIFLE.

ONE BALL GLANCED FROM THE TARGET AND

KILLED HER INSTANTLY. Veronica Bradley, fourteen years old, was shot dead by accident in her home at No. 511 Washington-st. yesterday afternoon. She was bright and attractive girl, who expected soon to enter the Normal College to prepare herself to become a teacher. a pilot on the revenue cutter Manhattan, now lying at the Atlantic Docks. Her brother John J. Bradley, seventeen years old, is a deckhand on the same boat. He had no work yesterday afternoon, and he improved the opportunity to prac-

tise with a new rifle. It is a repeating weapon of 22-calibre, known as a "Marlin safety rifle." John set up a target in the back yard, close against a brick wall, and fired at it across the yard. In his delight over his new toy he called to his sister Veronica to watch how closely he could shoot to the bullsoye. She stood at an open window of the back parlor and watched him shoot, praising him when he made a good shot and laughing at him when he missed. Neither of them thought of danger. Finally a bullet rebounded from the target or from the wall and struck her in the breast directly over the heart. She threw up her hands with a cry and fell to the floor. A minute later she was dead. Her mother ran to raise her from the floor and fell beside her, sobbing and moaning. John ran in from the yard and broke out in a passion of unontrollable grief. The thought that he had killed his sister made him half crazy.

Policemen were called into the house. When they understood how the accident had occurred they did not blame the boy, but they were obliged to take him to the Prince-st. police station, pending an investigation by a coroner. Battalion Chief McGill, of the Fire Department, who is Mrs. Bradley's brother, was informed of the accident, and he bestirred himself to get a coroner to release John on bail until an inquest can be held. John has two older brothers and one younger sister, and the family occupy the lower part of the house in Washington-st.

Washington-st.

Last evening the boy was released in \$10,000 bail. James A. Monahan, of No. 22 Mulberry-st., being his bondsman. The boy will be taken before the Coroner at 11 o'clock this morning.

LUMBER-DEALERS ENCOURAGED. SUPPORT FROM THEIR FELLOWS IN MAINE AND

NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The complications attending the present fight of the labor unions for a workday of eight hours and other are increasing. affairs, the lumber-dealers of Erooklyn and Long Island City locked out their men and locked up their ffect the Board of Walking Delegates of New-York ne of them could explain. The thirty-six dealers who closed their yards in Brooklyn say they will act n concert with the Lumber Trade Association hereafter in all its fights with labor unions. Although it is not acknowledged openly by the members of the Lumber Trade Association, yet having gone so far and having repudiated all efforts of the Board of Walking Delegates, a number of influential dealers are of the opinoin that the only thing to do is to fight union is entirely broken up. Then there will be no how much they must be paid. The following dispatch was received by the associa-

ion from Bangor yesterday: "We mail following to you o-day: 'We, the undersigned, applaud course pursue ign any lumber to New-York until the boycott is reoved. F. W. Ayer & Co., W. F. Pearson & Co., erns & Co., Kimballs, Adams & Co.; Adams & Co., James Walker & Co., Morse & Co., Gould & Hastings, and Stetson, Cutter & Co.' "

The following telegram was received by the Lumber Dealers' Association from St. John, N. B., yesterday:
"We agree to ship no more lumber to New-York except on vessels now chartered, until boycott is Stetson, Cutter & Co.; R. Warren & Co., s. T. King & Sons, Andrew Cushing &

S. T. King & Sons, Andrew Cushing & Co., Miller & Woodman, E. S. Dunn, E. D. Jewett & Co."

These dispatches were hearity welcomed by the immber dealers, as they showed that outside dealers were in sympathy with them.

The executive committee of the Iron Manufacturers' Association issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the strike of housesmiths was practically at an end, as they had all the men necessary to start work with at once, and they announced that they would continue building operations on Monday.

BITTER FRUITS OF THE COKE STRIKE.

Pittsburg, May 28.—A dispatch from Scottdale, Penn., ws: "The rush of old men for work at the various plants continues. In most instances, however, they are told that their services are not needed. Hundreds of the old miners are drifting from one plant to another in the vain hope of finding work, but everywhere they go they are met with the same statement. This simply means that the black list has gone through the regions, and a man refused at one place is certain to be refused at another. As a result they are either preparing to lessly about, and more homes have been broken up by the strike that has just closed than by all the strikes that have preceded this most gigantic failure. Reports are coming in hourly of the hopeless destitution of hundreds of families. Heretofore many of them have had credit at the stores, owing to the idea that at some time or other they would return to work. When the operators refused to give them work, however, they operators refused to give them work however, they were at their wits' end. Hundreds are to-day in far worse condition than they were at any time during the strike. Hundreds of others are living on a bare sub-

Chicago, May 28.-A local newspaper says that the captain of the revenue cutter Andrew Johnson narrowly escaped losing his crew while in this port a day or two ago. The men on the cutter are working for \$27 a month, while the union rate on the lakes is \$2 a day. When the cutter arrived in port it struck the a day. When the cutter arrived in port it struck the walking delegate of the union that it would be a bold stroke to "pull" the crew, or at least get them to strike for higher wages. With this end in view sundry confabs were held with some of the sallors. It was arranged that a boat was to put off from the slip late. in the evening with the delegate on board. When he reached the cutter a demand was to be made for union wages. If it was refused all hands were to go ashore in the cutter's boats and "take to the woods" until Uncle sam's wrath was appeased or their wages raised. The captain got wind of the plot and steamed out of port before the delegate arrived. The unions at other ports have been warned and a sharp lookout will be kept for the non-union cutter.

NEGROES TO WORK THEIR MINES. Ottumwa, Iowa, May 28 .- Trouble is anticipated at the Mystic mines. Two carloads of negro miners were been gathering in large numbers, evidently determined that the visitors shall not go to work. Brown & Bowers, extensive operators, telegraphed to-day for 1,000 rounds of ammunition and a supply of guns. This is the heart of the strike region.

THE PIAGOT CASE COMPROMISED. Boston, May 28 .- A dispatch to "The Evening Herald

from Hallfax says: The Piagot embezzlement case has taken a new turn, and it is doubtful now if the prisoner will be extradited at all. An agent of Piagot from New York offered to compromise the case by returning \$15,000 of the stolen money : Mr. Sullivan accepted this offer, and has left here for New York. He is determined to take his man Jack to Texas. #13,000 will clearly cover Sullivan's loss.

PUBLIC THANKS TO A NAVAL HERO. Boston, May 28 .- The House to-day adopted a resolution, which was presented by request of the city of Northampton, tendering the thanks of the State to Lieutenant J. M. Hawley, of the United States Navy,

TROUBLE FEARED AT WALLA WALLA. Walla Walla, Wash., May 23 .- The Sheriff of Walla Walla County has telegraphed Governor Ferry, asking him to send arms and ammunition, as an outbreak of soldiers was possible when the arrest of the soldiers indicated for compileity in the Hunt lynching was made. The Governor sent the necessary order. DEATH IN THE ASSEMBLY.

JUDGE S. M. BRECKINRIDGE, OF ST. LOUIS. STRICKEN DOWN.

AN APOPLECTIC STROKE AT THE CLOSE OF HIS

SPEECH ON THE CASE OF DR. BRIGGS-SOLEMN SCENES IN THE GREAT

ASSEMBLAGE OF THE PRES-

BYTERIAN CHURCH.

Detroit, May 28 .- " I feel that I have discharged my duty faithfully," said Judge S. M. Breckinridge, of St. Louis, in the General Assembly today. Slowly and distinctly came the affirma-tion, followed by this apology: "I ask you to excuse me from further work." Thirty seconds later he had fallen prostrate on the platform, and within five minutes the announcement was made by the stated clerk, "Judge Breckinridge is dead." rowded both morning and afternoon, and the a moment

striking down in of the most influential elders in the Asse produced a sensation never to be forgotten by the assemblage of nearly 2,000 persons who witnessed the solemn spectacle. The hymn "God Moves in a Mysterious Way " voiced the sentiment of the audience, and it was one of the half-dozen hymns which interspersed the prayers and remarks while the committee appointed to take action on the death of a fellow-commissioner were preparing their minutes. The sudden death of any member of the Assembly would cause commotion, but the circumstances attending that of Judge Breckinridge were sensational. Within fortyeight hours the Assembly had been hushed by a telegram announcing the death in Brooklyn of Dr. Van Dyke, a former moderator of the body, whose recent election as professor in Union Theological Seminary was in the interest of peace, it being thought that his well-known conservatism

would heal the breach in the Church. was hoped by friends of the nary that Dr. Van Dyke's death would soften the blow which they felt the Assembly was about to direct against Dr. Briggs. While defending the professor and pleading for peace, Dr. Dickey, of Philadelphia, a director of the seminary, referred this morning tenderly to Dr. Van Dyke and uttered a prophecy which has already been fulfilled. He said: "I am only responsible for myself, but before my brethren I make the pledge that unless God

shall burden me with His care as He has burdened the brother who has passed away-I believe Dr. Van Dyke has gone out of the excitement of this hour. God only knows who more may go, who carry it upon their hearts as he carried it-I say, if God shall permit me to abide a year I make my pledge in not to be retracted, that I will do all in my power to bring about a fair and honorable reconsideration of this question, and if we consider it in the light that we have and in the light that you may give us it must be reconsidered. If it be reconsidered, then I say by your act of asking us to reconsider it have bound us as honorable men this compact in abeyance until you have a chance to give your final vote.'

For three and one-half hours this morning there had been discussion, earnest and at times exout with the feeling that a solemn duty rested upon the 600 commissioners who were soon to vote upon the question of Professor Briggs's appointment. After a short recess, the Assembly was called to order and the first man to gain the Moderator's eye was Judge Breckinridge, member of the committee that had reported in favor of the vote of Dr. Briggs. He began with the statement that he did not believe in long ches, but his friends felt that perhaps should give an opinion, growing out of his legal experience in regard to the relation of Union Seminary to the Assembly, that it might help bring those who were in doubt as to the constitutional aspects of the case to a right understanding. It was his opinion that the appointment should not stand, and without any passion, without any tone of bitterness, and without a personal allusion, except to avow his belief that the ministry of the Church should not be trained by a man who held the views that Dr. Briggs

set forth in his writings. He closed calmly with the remark: "I have discharged my duty faithfully, and I ask you to excuse me from further work.

Here his voice trembled slightly, and those sitting near him said that his knees were bending, and in an instant, before those at his side could stretch forth a hand to save him, he had fallen to the floor. Dr. Sheppard, a physician, was on the platform beside him in a minute, and the Judge was carried into the pastor's study. A silence as of death fell over the Assembly. The galleries were thronged with visitors, and scores of people were standing. Perfect order was restored, and while the Assembly was in suspense Dr. Hays,

and while the Assembly was in suspense Dr. Hays, of Kansas City, suggsted that a prayer be offered for the afflicted commissioner. Dr. Green, the moderator, asked him to offer the prayer. Hardly had he closed when the stated clerk announced, "Judge Breckinridge is dead."

A committee was appointed to prepare a suitable minute regarding his death, and Dr. Hayes was made chairman. Arrangements were made at once to send the body to St. Louis. Then came the question what to do. No one felt like continuing the Briggs discussion this afternoon, still less did any one desire to attend the banquet this evening, for which extensive preparations had been made. For perhaps an hour the great audience remained, now and then a commissioner leading in prayer of announcing a hymn, or making remarks appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Erskine, of the Carlisle Presbytery, the venerable Dr. Smith, of Baltimore, and others spoke of the personal work of the deceased commissioner.

The Assembly adjourned to meet to-morrow morning.

JUDGE BRECKINRIDGE'S CAREER. Detroit, May 28 (Special).-Judge Samuel Miller

to day, while representing the Missouri Synod at the Presbyterian General Assembly, was a member of the famous Breckinridge family of Kentucky, and was a cousin of John C. Breckinridge and a nephew of Robert J. Ereckinridge. He was born in Baltimore, Md., on November 3, 1828, and was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Breckinridge, for many years a professor at Princeton, and his mother was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Miller, also a distinguished professor at Princeton. He was educated at the Union College (New-York), Center College (Kentucky), and the College of New-Jersey, at Princeton. He was graduated at the Law School of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky., and in 1850 he settled in St. Louis, where he had since resided. In 1854 and 1855 Judge Breckinridge represented the city and county of St. Louis in the Missouri Legislature, and in 1859 he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the State. became elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of St. Louis in 1871, and in 1875 he was a member of the General Assembly which met in St. Louis. In 1878 he was a member of the Committee on Internal Rela tions, appointed to meet a similar committee of the Southern Presbyterian Church. In 1878 Judge Breckinridge was made a member of the General Assembly's Committee on the Revision of the Book of Discipline, which was continued from time to time, and made its final report to the Assembly in 1882, at Springfield. He was a member of the assemblies of 1881 at Buffalo, of 1882 at Springfield, Ill., and of 1883 at Saratoga. For thirteen years he had been president of the University Club Louis, and had been president of St. Louis, and had been president of the alumni. Judge Breckinridge leaves a wife and five daughters, two of whom are married, one son, a resident of Setalla, and another, David C. Breckinridge, of New-York. General Alger placed his private car at the disposal of the As-